Production of locomotives at Chittaranjan Locomotives Works

6397. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and actual production of diesel and electric locomotives by the Chittaranjan locomotive Works during 1988-89 and 1990-91;

(b) the number of such locomotives targeted for production during 1991-92;

(c) whether CLW exports any of its products;

(d) if so, the value and quantity thereof during each of the last three years; and

(e) the future plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The information is as under:

Year	*Targets fixed*	*Actual Production*
1	*2*	*3*
1988-89	144	141
1989-90	144	147
1990-91	144	154

(b) 149.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There are no such plans in the near future.

Wind energy in eighth plan

6398. SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to State:

(a) whether the power produced through Atomic and Thermal Energy is costlier than power produced through wind energy; and

(b) if so, the target of power production through wind energy in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The cost of generation from thermal, nuclear and wind power projects depends on their respective technological characteristics and number of variables, such as location, type and size of plant and equipment, the size of projects, extent of civil works, and the cost and availability of fuel, etc. The average cost of generation from three demonstration wind power projects of 20 MW aggregate capacity taken up recently is estimated to be Rs. 1.17 per unit. However, cost data available from such small size demonstration projects is not strictly comparable with large scale thermal or

nuclear power projects. Cost of large scale wind power projects is likely to be comparable with thermal and nuclear power projects if due consideration is given to the facts that wind power is renewable and has no fuel cost; is environmentally benign; has short gestation and is modular.

(b) The Eight Plan has not been finalized.

Power production from different sources

6399. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity and the actual generation of power from thermal, hydel, nuclear and other sources and the estimated power generation by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to bring Bihar and other States at par with the national level with regard to both actual generation and installed capacity; and

(c) the estimated generating capacity of hydel in the country particularly from the Himalayan rivers and the steps proposed to be taken to harness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Total installed capacity in the country as on 31.3.1991 in respect of thermal, hydel and nuclear stations is 66,066.01 MW During 1990-91, the generation from these sources was to the extent of 264231 million units. The 8th Plan has not been finalised so far.

(b) Various measure taken to improve availability of power in the country including Bihar, are (i) expediting commissioning of new generating capacity (ii) implementation of short gestation projects (iii) improving the performance of existing power stations (iv) reduction of T & D losses (v) implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures and (vi) arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

(c) As per the Hydro-electric potential assessment by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the hydro-electric potential of the country has been assessed as 84044 MW at 60% load factor. The Hydro-electric Potential of the Himalayan rivers (generally comprising Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh) is estimated as 59689 MW at 60% load factor. Based on the above assessment, detailed feasibility/project reports are prepared by the respective States and are techno-economically cleared by the CEA. The implementation of the schemes depends upon the availability of resources and other inputs.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities of trains from Samastipur to Narkatiaganj

6400. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that trains running between Samastipur to Narkatiaganj always remain irregular and daily passengers have to face great difficulties as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to run local trains regularly?

THE MINISTER OS STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Sometimes, the